

Data Resource Guide Fiscal Year 2005

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

Commonwealth of Virginia

Barry R. Green, Director

December 2005

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Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION SECTION

PROJECT LEADERS

W. Stephen Pullen
Lynette B. Greenfield
Tripti Gangal
Susan M. Nicely

PROJECT STAFF

Deborah M. Anchors
Trisha Batley
Fang Qian
Marci L. Stables
Lindsey P. Thomason

LAYOUT DESIGN

Susan M. Nicely

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A Word from the Director...

The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) came into existence in 1990 (our original agency name was the Department of Youth and Family Services). Prior to that time, juveniles who were involved in the justice system were served by a division within the Virginia Department of Corrections, whose primary responsibilities were housing and supervising adult offenders. The need to focus on the unique issues presented by juvenile offenders resulted in legislation to create this agency.

Although this agency has had changes in leadership through the years, there has been no change in the commitment of the professionals who manage and provide services to Virginia's youth. It has been through these positions in our institutions, community based units, and support offices, that we have used innovative and creative approaches, and in doing so have been able to make many good things happen and we are often referenced by other states seeking improved ways of serving their juvenile justice constituents.

Many agencies operate innovative programs that are well thought out and address known needs. But many such programs languish, or fail to generate support in the executive and legislative branches of their governments, primarily because there are insufficient data to measure the scope of the needs, or to document the results of the programs. In this area, Virginia excels.

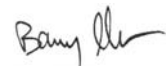
For the past four years, DJJ staff have worked together to generate, validate, and analyze the information reflected in this document. As you can see, we are able to produce detailed depictions of the juveniles we serve, and of the programs that serve them. This could not be accomplished without dedicated staff who developed and maintain the automated systems that allow us to capture, store and analyze large amounts of information. Many members of the DJJ family generate and enter data into our systems and are able to share and use that information to determine the most appropriate services and placements for our youth. We can provide information to the courts, to local agencies that serve the same children, and can document who is served by taxpayer funded programs, and whether those programs are achieving their stated goals.

In the end, we must be held accountable for the jobs we do and the funds that we receive from our citizens. By utilizing the information in this document, we can help ourselves to assess what we do, and can provide the same data to others who want to help address issues surrounding juvenile delinquency. Information is not worth much if it is not seen. This publication helps to clarify the Commonwealth of Virginia's young people.

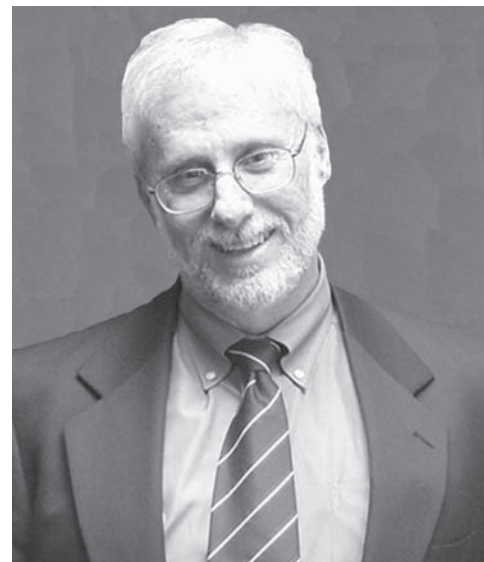
I would like to thank the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for grant funding that helped us publish this tool and guide. I would also like to recognize the Research and Evaluation Section which put in many hours analyzing and organizing the data, and writing the narratives that appear here.

Please take a moment to complete the enclosed survey, and mail or fax it to our Research and Evaluation Section (fax number 804-371-0726). Let us know whether we are meeting your needs.

Sincerely,



Director



Barry R. Green

Terms and Concepts

Adjudicatory Hearing: a hearing on merits where innocence or guilt is determined. Witnesses and testimony are presented, similar to a trial.

Behavioral Services Unit (BSU): located in the juvenile correctional centers (JCCs) and at the Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC). In addition to traditional psychological evaluations and individual and group therapy, BSU currently operates Sex Offender Treatment programs in several JCCs, and oversees substance abuse treatment services. Staff consists of psychologists, clinical social workers, and clerical support.

Blended Sentence: the sentencing option of combining a juvenile disposition with an adult sentence for a juvenile convicted as an adult in Circuit Court. For a juvenile convicted of a violent juvenile felony in Circuit Court, *COV* §16.1-272 allows the Circuit Court to impose an adult sentence and allow a portion of that sentence to be served in a juvenile correctional center in accordance with *COV* §16.1-285.1. *COV* §16.1-272 also provides that the adult sentence can be suspended pending successful completion of the juvenile disposition.

Certification: a process for automatically transferring a juvenile 14 years of age or older to be tried as an adult in Circuit Court when there is probable cause that the juvenile committed a violent juvenile felony. There are two types: (1) If a juvenile is accused of certain serious felonies, the case will be automatically certified to the Circuit Court if the Juvenile and Domestic Relations judge finds probable cause that the act was committed; (2) If a juvenile is accused of other serious felonies, the case is certified to the Circuit Court if the Commonwealth's Attorney files a motion for a preliminary hearing on probable cause, and the judge finds probable cause. Any juvenile convicted in Circuit Court after certification will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases.

CHINS: a Child in Need of Services is a child whose behavior, conduct, or condition presents or results in a serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of that child. A Child in Need of Services may also include a child under the age of 14 who presents a serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of another person. To meet the definition of CHINS, there must be a clear and substantial danger to the life or health of the child or another person.

CHINSup: a Child in Need of Supervision is one who is habitually and without justification absent from school despite opportunity and reasonable efforts to keep him/her in school. CHINSup may also refer to a child who habitually runs away from his or her family or lawful custodian, or who escapes from a residential care court placement.

Commitment: an order by a judge at the dispositional hearing that transfers a delinquent juvenile's legal custody to the Department of

Juvenile Justice (DJJ). To be eligible for commitment, a juvenile must be 11 years of age or older and adjudicated delinquent or convicted of a felony offense, a Class 1 misdemeanor and a prior felony, or four Class 1 misdemeanors. Depending on the circumstances, the court may commit the juvenile for a determinate or an indeterminate period of time. (See *COV* §16.1-278.8).

Commitment versus Admission: a commitment is a court action placing a juvenile in the custody of DJJ for placement in a JCC or a private secure facility. An admission occurs when a juvenile physically arrives at a facility and is officially entered into the facility's rolls. An admission to RDC may occur days or weeks after the juvenile is committed to DJJ (during which time he or she is in secure detention). A single admission could be the result of multiple commitments to DJJ (for example, a juvenile may be committed to DJJ by more than one District Court, prior to admission to RDC). For these reasons, the number of commitments to DJJ in a fiscal year will be slightly different from the number of admissions to RDC.

Court Service Unit (CSU): the Department's major provider of services (intake, investigations and reports, probation, parole, counseling, and other related services) within the community.

Code of Virginia (COV): legal code of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Detention: placement in a secure facility resulting in a loss of physical freedom.

Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI): detention screening tool used by CSU intake officers to guide detention decisions using objective criteria. A copy of the DAI is included in Appendix K.

Detention Hearing: judicial hearing held within 72 hours of initial custody that determines a youth's proper detention status while awaiting an adjudicatory hearing. The court may subpoena witnesses to assist in determining probable cause.

Detention Home: temporary secure holding facility for serious juvenile offenders awaiting an adjudicatory hearing or placement in a community program. Detention homes may incarcerate juveniles both prior to trial and as a dispositional alternative. A juvenile can be held for no longer than 21 days prior to the adjudicatory hearing without good cause. A juvenile can be held no longer than 30 days following the adjudicatory hearing pending the dispositional hearing. A juvenile can be incarcerated in a post-dispositional program for either up to 30 days or up to 6-months.

Detention Placements versus Detention Admissions: a detention placement is based on a decision made by an intake officer or judge to detain a juvenile. A detention admission is when a juvenile enters a facility either through direct placement or through transfer. Therefore, during one detention placement, a juvenile may have several detention admissions.

Determinate Commitment: ruling by a judge, pursuant to *COV* §16.1-285.1, who retains control over the commitment time of a juvenile who

committed a serious offense. The judge specifies an exact time period for commitment. The juvenile comes under judicial review after a two-year period. If not released, the youth then has an annual hearing before the judge who made the initial commitment.

Dispositional Hearing: a hearing in a juvenile case (similar to a sentencing hearing in a criminal court) that determines the proper path for treatment services and sanctions.

Diversion: a juvenile offender is diverted out of the official court process, and the case is handled informally.

Domestic Relations: all references to this term include both domestic relations as well as child welfare.

Fiscal Year: time period measured for this report as FY 2005 (July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005).

Group Home: a program that provides a residential placement in a non-secure environment. Services may include: residential care; group, family, and individual counseling; assessment and anger management; life skills; recreation; educational support; etc. Placements can be pre- or post-dispositional.

Halfway House: transitional residential placement for juveniles on parole that provides services such as independent living skills, employment skills, and work experience.

Indeterminate Commitment: a ruling by a judge giving the Director of DJJ the authority to determine how long the juvenile will remain committed. There are parameters for this commitment such as the juvenile's 21st birthday, a 36-month statutory maximum length of stay (LOS) for all offenses except murder or manslaughter (*COV* §16.1-285), and DJJ's policy.

Informal Diversion: at the time that a complaint is made to an intake officer, the officer must determine whether to act upon the complaint informally or to initiate formal court action. For lesser offenses, the officer may elect informal diversion. With informal diversion, the intake officer's powers are commensurate with those that would be used by the judge. The intake officer must develop a diversion plan that exhausts all community resources including restitution and community service. The juvenile and his/her parents must agree to this plan. Informal supervision is limited to 90 days.

Intake Case: an occurrence of a juvenile being brought before a CSU for one or more alleged violations of law. This process of initial acceptance and screening is used to determine appropriateness of release or referral to formal action via petition. An intake officer at the CSU decides which path the case will follow. One case can involve multiple intake complaints. May be referred to simply as an "intake."

Intake Complaint: the specific violation of law that a juvenile is alleged to have committed.

Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC): a facility for juveniles committed to state care where juveniles receive 24-hour supervision, education, treatment services, recreational services, and a variety of special programs.

Length of Stay Guidelines (LOS): a framework established by the Board of Juvenile Justice, as mandated by law, to determine how long indeterminately committed juveniles will remain in the custody of the Department. Factors that affect a ward's length of stay include the seriousness of the offense, the juvenile's history of offense behavior, the juvenile's behavior while in direct care, and the juvenile's progress toward completing treatment goals. (See Appendix E).

Parole: continued supervision and monitoring of an individual after release from commitment in a JCC or a privately contracted facility.

Petition: a document filed with the court by the intake officer alleging that a juvenile is delinquent, a child in need of services, supervision, or for domestic purposes and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile.

Post-disposition (Post-D): the period of time between the final disposition and final release from supervision.

Post-dispositional Detention: the juvenile court's dispositional option of placing a juvenile in a secure local detention facility for up to 30 days or for up to six months. To be eligible for post-dispositional detention, a juvenile must be 14 years of age or older and found to have committed an offense punishable by confinement in a state or local correctional facility as defined in *COV* §53.1-1. Offenses confineable in a local or state correctional facility include felonies and Class 1 and Class 2 misdemeanors. In addition, *COV* §16.1-284.1 and §16.1-292 provide additional statutory criteria that need to be satisfied prior to placement.

Post-dispositional Detention with Programs versus Post-dispositional Detention without Programs: post-dispositional detention with programs involves structured programs of treatment and services given to youth who have been sentenced by a judge. Programs are typically designed for 180 days and are intended to maintain and/or build community ties. Post-dispositional detention without programs involves the sentencing of a juvenile by a judge to a detention facility for short periods of time without full services being provided.

Pre-disposition (Pre-D): the period of time from when charges are filed until the court makes a final disposition.

Pre-disposition Report: document prepared by a probation officer in preparation for a dispositional hearing that considers the court history of the juvenile, physical or mental examinations, the juvenile's family, and previous contact with other agencies. It assists the court in selecting the most appropriate dispositional sanctions and services.

Pre-dispositional Detention: confinement in a secure residential placement while a juvenile is awaiting a court disposition. To be eligible to be detained prior to disposition, the judge, intake officer, or a magistrate must find probable cause establishing that the juvenile committed a Class 1 misdemeanor or a felony. In addition, the juvenile must be a clear and substantial threat to another person, the property of others, or to himself. *COV* §16.1-248.1 provides additional circumstances in which a juvenile may be detained.

Private Provider: company or non-state entity that is under contract with DJJ to provide direct-care residential beds and treatment services for committed youth.

Probation: alternative to commitment that requires a specified level of supervision for juveniles who remain in the community.

Reception and Diagnostic Center (RDC): location to which committed juveniles are initially sent after the dispositional hearing and preceding placement in a JCC.

Recidivism: as defined by DJJ, a recidivist is a person who is found by a court to have committed, after being (a) placed on probation or (b) released from confinement, a delinquent or criminal act other than violation of probation or parole. (See also Reoffending).

Region: in order to better manage the use of community resources statewide, the Department divides Virginia into three geographical Regions: Region I (Western), Region II (Northern), and Region III (Eastern). See page 19 for a description of the three Regions.

Reoffending (Measures of): three measures used in this document are: (1) **Rearrest**- a petition filed at intake for a new delinquent complaint or an adult arrest for a new criminal offense; (2) **Reconviction**- a guilty adjudication for a delinquent or criminal offense, which is the only measure of reoffending that meets the Department's definition of recidivism; (3) **Reincarceration**- any return to incarceration in a JCC or adult facility after having been previously released from a JCC.

Risk Assessment Instrument: tool used to identify juveniles at risk for reoffending. (See Appendix H).

Serious Juvenile Offender: a ward who was committed to the Department and given a determinate commitment as a serious offender under *COV* §16.1-285.1.

Shelter Care: detainment option that provides non-secure detention. Juvenile is placed in a group home or under foster care with no form of physical imprisonment.

Status Offense: an act prohibited by law that would not be an offense if committed by an adult. (See also CHINS/CHINSup).

Temporary Detention: transfer to a mental health facility from a JCC. This decision is made by a judge following a recommendation

from the BSU that treatment for an acute mental health condition is needed.

Transfer: a means of moving a case from Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court to Circuit Court. Applicable when a juvenile 14 or older is accused of a felony other than those warranting certification or if the Commonwealth's Attorney decides not to seek certification to Circuit Court and files papers requesting a transfer. In order to transfer a case to the Circuit Court, a transfer hearing must be held during which a judge must determine that the act would be a felony if committed by an adult and must also examine issues of competency and the juvenile's history. Any juvenile convicted in Circuit Court after transfer will be treated as an adult in all future criminal cases.

Violent Juvenile Felony: any of the delinquent acts enumerated in subsection B or C of *COV* §16.1-269.1 when committed by a juvenile 14 years of age or older. The offenses generally fall into the categories of murder, felonious injury by mob, abduction, malicious wounding, malicious wounding of a law enforcement officer, felonious poisoning, adulteration of products, robbery, carjacking, rape, forcible sodomy, or sexual object penetration. (See *COV* §16.1-228 for definition).

Waiver: a request initiated by the juvenile, 14 years or older (and a guardian), prior to the adjudicatory hearing that seeks to waive the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court and have the case transferred to the Circuit Court. (Pursuant to *COV* §16.1-270).

Ward: a juvenile that has been committed to the DJJ to serve a sentence.

Weekender: a juvenile sentenced by a judge to serve a certain number of days in detention, typically served on weekends. The juvenile remains in school during the week and, typically, enters the detention home Friday after school and remains until Sunday.

A Note to Readers

This report uses a number of terms and concepts that may be unfamiliar to the reader or may be defined specifically for DJJ. It is strongly recommended that the reader review the information included in the Terms and Concepts section above, as well as the information included in Appendices D, E, and I. A review of this information should assist the reader in understanding the data reported in this *Data Resource Guide*.

Also, readers should note that data reported for prior years in previous editions of this publication may be slightly different from data reported this year. These slight discrepancies are due to data cleaning and information updates that occur throughout the year.

Introduction to the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

To accomplish its Mission, the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) provides an integrated approach to juvenile justice. We bring together current research and best practices to better understand and modify delinquent behavior, to meet the needs of offenders, victims, and communities, and to manage our activities and resources in a responsible and proactive manner.

A BALANCED APPROACH

DJJ responds to juvenile offenders through a balanced approach that provides: (1) protection of public safety by control of a juvenile's liberty through secure confinement and/or community supervision; (2) a structured system of incentives and graduated sanctions in both institutional and community settings to ensure accountability for the juvenile's actions; and (3) a variety of services and programs that build skills and competencies (e.g., substance abuse treatment, support for academic and vocational education, anger management classes) to enable the juvenile to become a law-abiding member of the community upon release from DJJ's supervision.

INDIVIDUALIZED, RISK-BASED SERVICES

DJJ is committed to the principle that the greatest impact on juvenile offending can be realized by focusing resources on those juvenile offenders with the highest risk of reoffending and by addressing the individual criminogenic/risk factors that contribute to the initiation and continuation of delinquent behavior. Using a set of research and consensus-based instruments at different decision points within the juvenile justice system, DJJ classifies juveniles into different levels of risk. These points include the initial decision to detain, the assignment to various levels of community probation or parole supervision, and the classification of committed juveniles to guide appropriate placement within the institutional setting.

In addition to the matching of the most intensive resources to those juveniles with the highest risk, DJJ recognizes that successful responses to juvenile crime require tailored, individualized responses to the needs of juveniles, families, and communities. The presence of specific risk factors are assessed and addressed in order to increase the likelihood of successful outcomes. Issues implicated in juvenile offending include gang involvement, substance abuse, anger management, truancy, and other school-related problems. The application of appropriate social control and sanctioning strategies such as electronic monitoring, urine drug testing, and various levels of supervision are also matched to the juvenile's individualized circumstances. Incentives such as early release from supervision, extended curfew, and tangible rewards such as recreational outings with volunteers are used to reward success and improve the chances of long-term behavior change.

DATA-DRIVEN MANAGEMENT

Over the past several years, DJJ has greatly enhanced its ability to effectively plan for and manage juveniles, programs, services, and other resources. DJJ designed functional management information systems and used the data generated and reported from these systems to better understand the

MISSION OF THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

To protect the public through a balanced approach of comprehensive services that prevent and reduce delinquency through partnerships with families, schools, communities, law enforcement, and other agencies, while providing the opportunity for delinquent youth to develop into responsible and productive citizens.

offender population, activities in relation to those offenders, and methods to become more effective and efficient. The Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) is comprised of modules covering the full range of institutional and community-based activities. DJJ's philosophy is that sound management of public resources and adherence to our core Mission cannot be accomplished without input provided from comprehensive data-based practices.

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

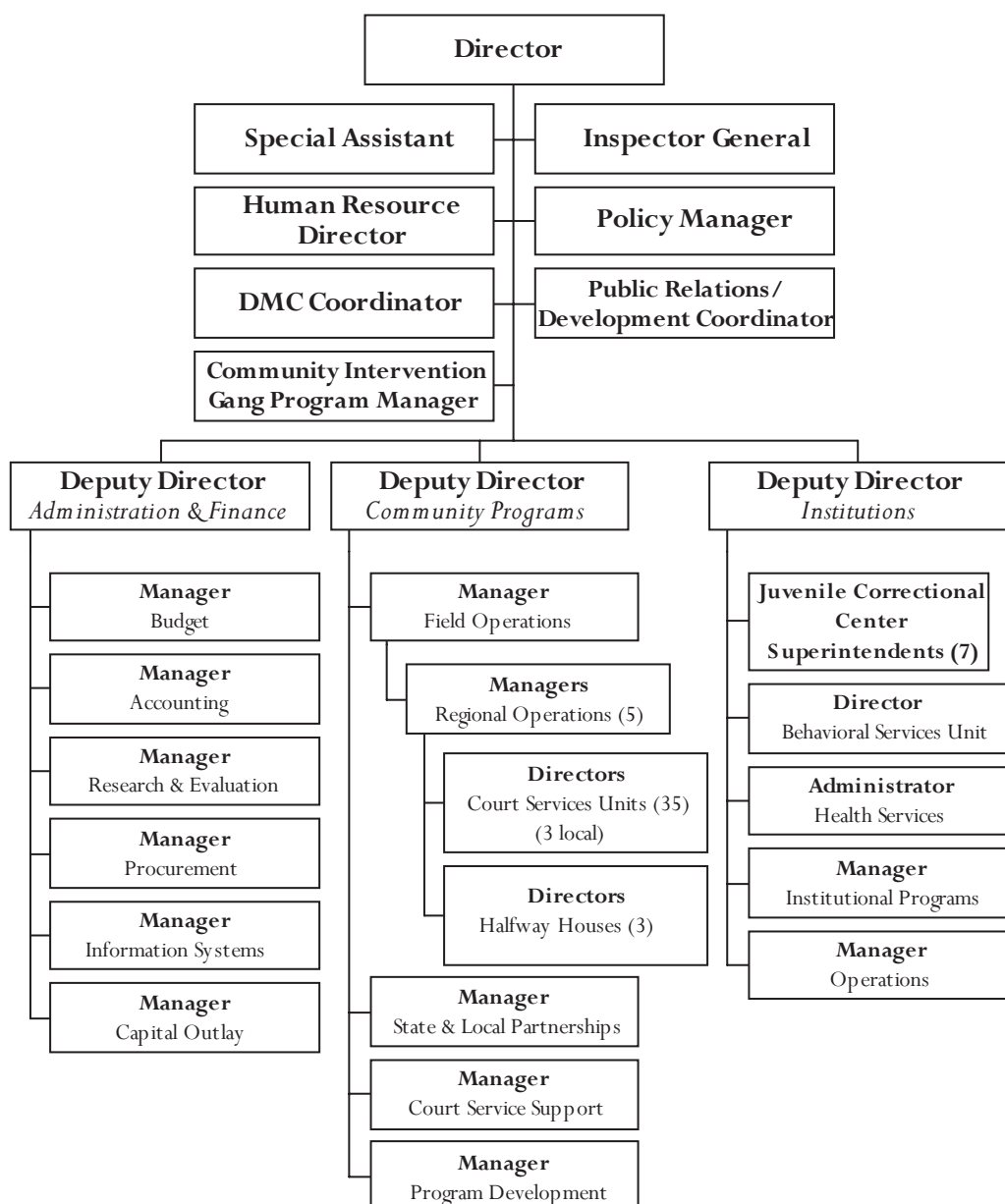
While DJJ has the primary responsibility for many aspects of Virginia's juvenile justice system, collaborative partnerships with state and local agencies and programs, as well as with private sector service providers, are the cornerstone of the DJJ approach. Local governments operate a network of secure detention facilities and an array of services addressing each aspect of the balanced approach. Within each community DJJ works with law enforcement, behavioral health providers, schools, social services, and other agencies. Securing services from private providers assists DJJ in meeting the needs of juvenile offenders, their families, and communities. At the state level, DJJ works with other executive, legislative, and judicial branch agencies in a similar manner.

Through the application of the integrated approach to juvenile justice, DJJ continues to make a difference in the lives of citizens and communities across the Commonwealth. Through responsible resource management, performance accountability, and sound intervention strategies, DJJ strives to improve and meet the changing demands of juvenile justice practice.



Organizational Chart

As of JUNE 30, 2005



Agency Organization

The Department of Juvenile Justice serves the entire Commonwealth by providing support for community programs and services, community supervision and case management, and custody and care of committed juveniles.

The Central Office in Richmond and three Regional Offices in Roanoke, Fairfax, and Hampton coordinate the functions and funding for the court service units, community programs, community facilities, state facilities, volunteers, and private providers.

Administered by the Director, agency functions are divided among the following:

- The Director, Barry Green, oversees the Inspector General Office, Human Resources, Policy Development, Public Relations, Gang Initiatives, and Disproportionate Minority Contact functions.
- The Deputy Director for Administration and Finance, Steve Pullen, manages support functions that include fiscal operations, purchasing, capital outlay, information services, research and evaluation, and budgeting.
- The Deputy Director for Community Programs, Tim Howard, oversees operations that provide community-based services to youth and families. Functionally, this division includes community-based services, probation and parole services, regional offices, court service units, detention, interstate compact, Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA), and diversion efforts.
- The Deputy Director for Institutions, Ed Murray, oversees juvenile correctional center operations that include residential treatment programs and health services for committed youth as well as facility support services including maintenance and food service operations.

Agency Vision

The Department of Juvenile Justice will reduce delinquency and rehabilitate youth through a comprehensive system of community-level and institutional programs. The innovation, quality, and effectiveness of those programs will establish us as a national leader in juvenile justice. The integrity, dedication, and expertise of our staff will earn them professional recognition, and will demonstrate our commitment to the health, welfare, and safety of the youth we serve and the public we protect.

Guiding Principles

With our continuum of services, we are committed to . . .

- promoting the attitude that all juveniles, regardless of their offenses, are worthy of the Department's very best efforts;
- designing and providing services that meet the individual needs of each youth and focus on reducing a youth's risk of offending;
- confining juvenile offenders who are a danger to themselves or the community;
- maintaining a system of institutions conducive to positive growth by providing programs that meet the physical, emotional, and educational needs of the youth in their care;
- promoting prevention services that address delinquency risk factors such as truancy, poor school performance, family problems, and negative peer association;
- ensuring that community-based services provided by the Department support community crime prevention, address concerns of crime victims, and encourage family involvement;
- maintaining a balance of individualized services to ensure offender accountability and public protection and develop competency-based skills so that juveniles have the opportunity to become productive members of society;
- recruiting, supporting, and maintaining a competent and diverse work force; and
- working as a partner with other agencies and localities to promote crime prevention and a seamless system of program services.

Board of Juvenile Justice

BIOGRAPHIES

Kim Downing- is a licensed clinical social worker, a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers, and is a consultant on juvenile justice programs. Ms. Downing is currently enrolled at Norfolk State University in its School of Social Work Doctoral Program.

John S. Newman, Jr. - is the newest member of the Board, sworn in September 2005. Newman is founder/president of the Newman Group-Newman Properties and Hoop Group Properties, which handles properties in the Richmond area and states as its purpose to generate economic growth and development; to create outreach programs that foster the enrichment of lives. Newman is a University of Richmond graduate who had a 16-year career as a player on the NBA level. He also holds a graduate degree in Recreations, Parks and Sports Leadership from VCU.

Aida L. Pacheco- holds an undergraduate degree in Sociology from Princeton University. She is currently the Project Manager for Welfare to Work-Training and Development Corporation in Richmond. Active in the community, Pacheco sits on a number of boards, including the Latin Ballet of Virginia.

Courtney A. Penn- serves as the Special Assistant to the President at Roanoke College. Active in his community, he also is a trustee of the Roanoke City School Board. Penn is a graduate of Washington & Lee University in Lexington.

Patricia A. Puritz- has served as the director of the American Bar Association's Juvenile Justice Center since 1985. Puritz earned her undergraduate degree at the University of Hartford and studied for her Juris Doctor at Antioch School of Law. She lives in McLean, Virginia.

James S. Turpin- is the director of government relations for the American Subcontracting Association in Alexandria. He has served juvenile justice interests for a number of years in Northern Virginia; one such assignment is through his work as a member of the Northern Virginia Juvenile Detention Home Commission. Turpin is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington.

Julia C. Winslett- lives in Smithfield, Virginia and has over 30 years experience as a Naval Officer including leadership and supervision with a specialty in nursing services. She retired from the Navy in 2002. She holds an undergraduate degree in nursing from the University of California-San Francisco and a Masters in Health Administration from St. Mary's College.



Left to right: John S. Newman Jr., James S. Turpin (Chair), Aida L. Pacheco, Courtney A. Penn, and Patricia A. Puritz. Not pictured: Kim Downing and Julia C. Winslett

DJJ Historical Timeline

1989

- §66-1 creates the Department of Youth Services and schedules separation from the Department of Corrections

1990

- §66-1 is amended. The new agency opens under the name “Department of Youth and Family Services”

1994

- §16.1-269.1 Transfer and Waiver is amended to lower the age at which juveniles can be tried as adults for violent crimes from 15 to 14 years
- §16.1-285.1 Commitment of Serious Offender Statute stipulates conditions for certification of juvenile as adult for purposes of trial and sentencing and allows court to commit juveniles for a determinate length of time
- The Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) releases the first study on CSUs

1995

- JLARC releases study on JCCs and Treatment Services
- §16.1-309.2 establishes the Virginia Juvenile Community Crime Control Act (VJCCCA) to provide funding for local programs and services for low-level juvenile offenders, who are before the court or at intake, and provides community-based services for juveniles and their families, holding the juveniles responsible for their actions
- Governor Allen forms the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, to develop recommendations for overhauling the Juvenile Justice System

1996

- §66-1 is amended to rename agency to Department of Juvenile Justice
- Chapter 755 and Chapter 914 of The Acts of the Assembly establish the Juvenile Justice Reform Act
 - §16.1-269.1 Transfer and Waiver is amended to create provisions for Automatic and Prosecutorial Certification and stipulate preliminary hearings for certification as an adult
 - §16.1-285 is amended to stipulate that no juvenile committed indeterminately will be held/detained longer than 36 months or go beyond juvenile’s 21st birthday
 - §16.1-222 - The first phase of the computer automation of the Virginia Juvenile Tracking System begins
 - renames “Learning Centers” to “Juvenile Correctional Centers”
 - §66-10.8 establishes Length of Stay (LOS) guidelines for juveniles indeterminately committed to the Department and to make such guidelines available for public comment
 - §16.1-285.1 Commitment of Serious Offender Statute is amended
 - court allowed to order parole supervision, but total of commitment and parole time cannot exceed seven years or continue past a juvenile’s 21st birthday
 - criteria added to determine appropriate placement of committed juveniles
- Tidewater Environmental Program (TEP) opens as a private placement for committed youth with a 12-bed capacity

1997

- Expansion of Beaumont and Bon Air JCCs
- Kenbridge Youth Development School (KYDS) opens as a private placement for committed youth with a 50-bed capacity

1998

- Camp Kenbridge (intermediate sanction boot camp) opens with a 50-bed capacity
- Virginia Wilderness Institute (VWI) opens as a private placement for committed youth with a 32-bed capacity

1999

- Camp Kenbridge expands its capacity from 50 to 100 beds
- Culpeper JCC is opened with a capacity of 112 beds. This is the first new facility for DJJ since Oak Ridge JCC opened in 1982
- Culpeper Detention Home, Virginia’s only statewide detention home, is opened with a capacity of 50 beds

DJJ Historical Timeline (cont.)

2000

- The Objective Classification system is implemented for use in JCCs
- §16.1-278.7 is amended to modify the minimum age for commitment of a juvenile to DJJ
- §16.1-278.8.14 is amended to modify the criteria for commitment of a juvenile to DJJ to a minimum of four misdemeanor adjudications
- Barrett JCC wins Award of Excellence from the Virginia Association of Drug and Alcohol Programs for its Substance Abuse Treatment Program

2002

- §16.1-285.1 is amended to expand criteria for court to determinately commit juveniles who have been transferred to and found guilty by a Circuit Court

2003

- Culpeper JCC is converted to a female only facility as of July 1, 2002
- §16.1-228 is amended to modify the definition of CHINS to include a child “whose behavior, conduct, or condition presents or results in a serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of another person”
- §16.1-250.1 is amended to ensure that notice of a juvenile detention review hearing is given to the probation and parole department at the CSU
- §16.1-272 and §16.1-285.2 are amended to allow Circuit Court to utilize a blended sentence option
- Chapter 648 of The Acts of the Assembly delineates power to hire, fire, and transfer CSU personnel. DJJ will hire probation and probation supervisory staff; judiciary will select the CSU director
- Camp Kenbridge closed in December for state juvenile placements
- JCC capacity was reduced by 100 beds

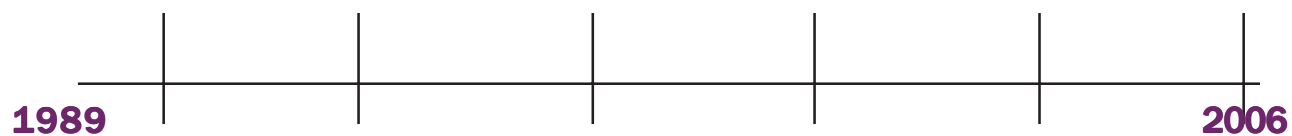
2004

- §16.1-275 is amended to remove CHINS from eligibility for 30-day diagnostic evaluation at the Reception and Diagnostic Center
- §16.1-260 is amended to enhance informal diversion by intake officers
- §16.1-269.6 and §16.1-296 are amended to expedite appeals from Juvenile Court to Circuit Court
- §16.1-248.1 is amended to allow probation officers to review placement of juveniles in detention for placement alternatives
- §16.1-250, §16.1-266, §16.1-267 are amended regarding timing of appointment of counsel for detention hearings in Juvenile Court to ensure that youth has counsel
- Community Placement Program (CPP) at Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Home opens as a placement alternative for committed youth with a capacity of 10 beds

2005

- §66-25.1:1 through §66-25.1:4 enacted to grant DJJ the authority to establish a juvenile work release program
- §16.1-293.1 enacted to require the development of a mental health transition plan for each committed juvenile upon release from a JCC
- Barrett JCC was closed due to population reduction
- Community Placement Program (CPP) at Chesapeake Juvenile Services opens as a placement alternative for committed youth with a capacity of 10 beds

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Virginia's Juvenile Justice System

A FLOWCHART OF A JUVENILE'S PROGRESSION THROUGH THE SYSTEM

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STEPS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. The juvenile enters the system when an offense is committed and reported by a parent, citizen, agency complaint, or the police.
2. If the juvenile entered the system through police contact, a decision is made to either counsel and release the youth back to the community or to arrest. If a parent, citizen, or agency made the complaint, the complaint goes to intake.
3. An intake officer at the court service unit makes the decision whether to take informal action such as crisis-shelter care, detention outreach, or counseling; to take no action; or to file a petition. In some cases, a police officer or the original complainant will appeal to the magistrate if they disagree with the intake officer's decision. The magistrate must certify the charge, and the matter is returned to intake to file a petition.
4. Once a petition has been filed, an intake officer decides if the juvenile should be detained or released to his or her parents/guardians. The decision is based on the juvenile's risk to self, community, or flight and is guided by completion of the Detention Assessment Instrument.
5. If the decision is made to detain the juvenile, a detention hearing is held within 72 hours in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court to determine the need for further detention and examine the merits of the charges.
6. A preliminary hearing is held to ensure that the case has enough merit to carry it to trial. Issues of competency, insanity, subpoenas, and witnesses are addressed also. If no probable cause exists, the case is dismissed. If cause is determined, the case moves to the adjudicatory hearing. Also during this phase, issues of transfers and waivers are addressed by the court. If certification is ordered or a direct indictment issued, the case goes to the Circuit Court (see sections 12-13).
7. Innocence or guilt is determined at the adjudicatory hearing. Witnesses and testimony are presented similar to an adult trial. If found not guilty, the case is dismissed. If found guilty, a dispositional hearing is held.
8. At the dispositional hearing, the pre-disposition report (social history) is used to assist in selecting appropriate sanctions and services. The court decides if the juvenile will be committed to DJJ or face community sanctions such as warnings, restitutions, or fines. A conditional disposition may be imposed such as probation, which includes participation in CSU programs, referral to local services or facilities, to other agencies, to private placement, or to post-dispositional detention. Once the requirements have been met, the juvenile is released by the court.
9. If committed to DJJ, the juvenile must undergo psychological, educational, social, and medical evaluations conducted at RDC.
10. From RDC, the juvenile may go to a privately operated residential facility or a juvenile correctional center (JCC). At the JCC, a committed juvenile receives 24-hour supervision, education, treatment services, recreational services, and a variety of special programs.
11. After completion of the commitment period, a juvenile may be placed on parole or directly released. During parole, the juvenile transitions to the community through agency program efforts and is afforded local services. Some juveniles may need 24-hour residential care and treatment services provided by a halfway house. Upon completion of parole or entry into the adult criminal justice system, the youth is discharged from the juvenile system.
12. A case may be sent into the appeals process following the dispositional hearing. After presentation to the Circuit Court, the case is reconsidered and the issue of guilt is examined. If the juvenile is found not guilty, the case is dismissed. If found guilty, the Circuit Court judge administers an appropriate juvenile disposition.
13. If the Circuit Court received the case through a direct indictment, a trial will take place. If found not guilty, the case is dismissed. If found guilty, the judge will decide whether to render a juvenile disposition or an adult sentence.

DJJ Operating Expenditures, FY 2005

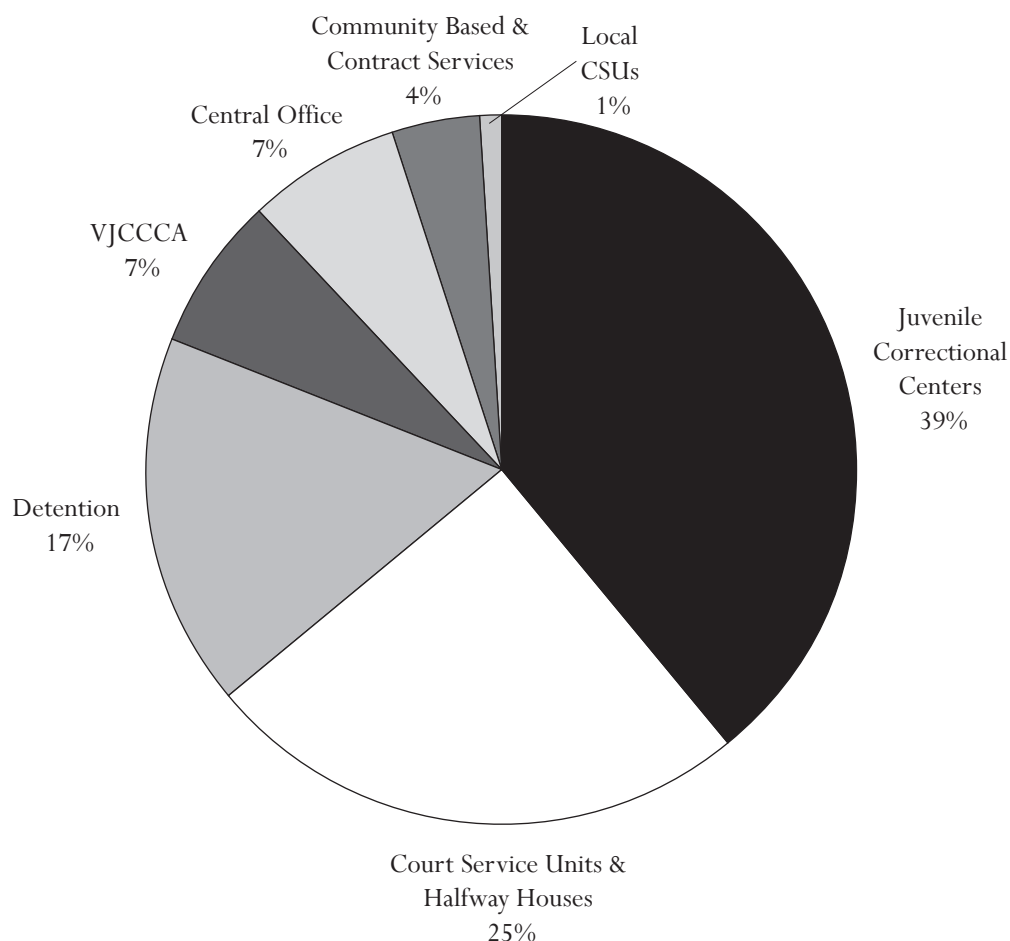
GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES **\$191.0 MILLION**

NON-GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES **\$ 6.5 MILLION**

TOTAL FY 2005 EXPENDITURES **\$197.5 MILLION**

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, the Department expended a total of \$197.5 million. Of this amount, 25% was in transfer payments to localities for VJCCCA, local detention, and locally run court service units.

The chart below reflects the programs for which these funds were expended.



DJJ Training Unit

The DJJ Training Unit is responsible for providing or facilitating training for the 3,100+ employees and affiliates of the Department. The unit's mission is to provide quality training that addresses specific job functions and duties, matches the experience level of the participants, responds to current topics and trends, and assists individuals in meeting their annual training requirements. Organized as a centralized unit, training is delivered in each of the three geographical regions, as well as in Richmond where the main training facility, Cedar Lodge, is located. On average, each biannual calendar offers 300 training dates in 62 topical areas. The unit supports the agency vision by implementing, supporting, or facilitating programs for each division of the agency.

Unit Composition: Training Manager: Debbie Jackson
 Registrar: Joyce Biringler Administrative Assistant: Sheranda Burwell
 Training Staff: Benjamin Anthony, Robin Barwick, Vickie Hinton, Deborah Kelly, Sharon Morris,
 Kenneth Robinson, and Vaughn Taylor

On-going Employee Development Programs:

- Basic Skills for New Juvenile Correctional Officers (JCO) – 160 hours
- Basic Skills for New Probation Officers – 40 hours
- Basic Skills for New Institutional Counselors – 80 hours
- Annual In-Service for JCOs – 40 hours
- Annual In-Service for Sergeants and Lieutenants – 16 hours, 16 sessions a year
- Administrative Support Professionals In-Service
- Sex Offender Program Training – 21 hours
- Handle with Care Instructor Certification – 21 hours (3 days)
- Orientation for JCC Support Staff – 40 hours
- Annual Re-certification Programs: suicide prevention, verbal & physical intervention skills, American Red Cross First Aid/CPR

Special Programs/Initiatives:

- Employee Relations Training - 1 day for new supervisors & half-day refresher formats
- Security Threat Group Task Force: Gang Intelligence and staff training
- Safety & Security for Court Service Unit Workers
- Preventing Violence in the Workplace
- Workplace Safety:
 - Safety Program Training
 - Safety Officers
 - OSHA
- Computer Training:
 - Microsoft Office Suite
 - Juvenile Tracking System
 - eVA
- Harassment in the Workplace
- Performance Management
- Standards of Conduct
 - Recruitment & Selection
 - Timekeeping & Leave Reporting
- Train the Trainer – 40 hours
- Liability & Confidentiality Training
- Leadership and Management Development
- Career Management



JCO Basic Skills Training

